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The NEGRO FARMER

Vol. 2

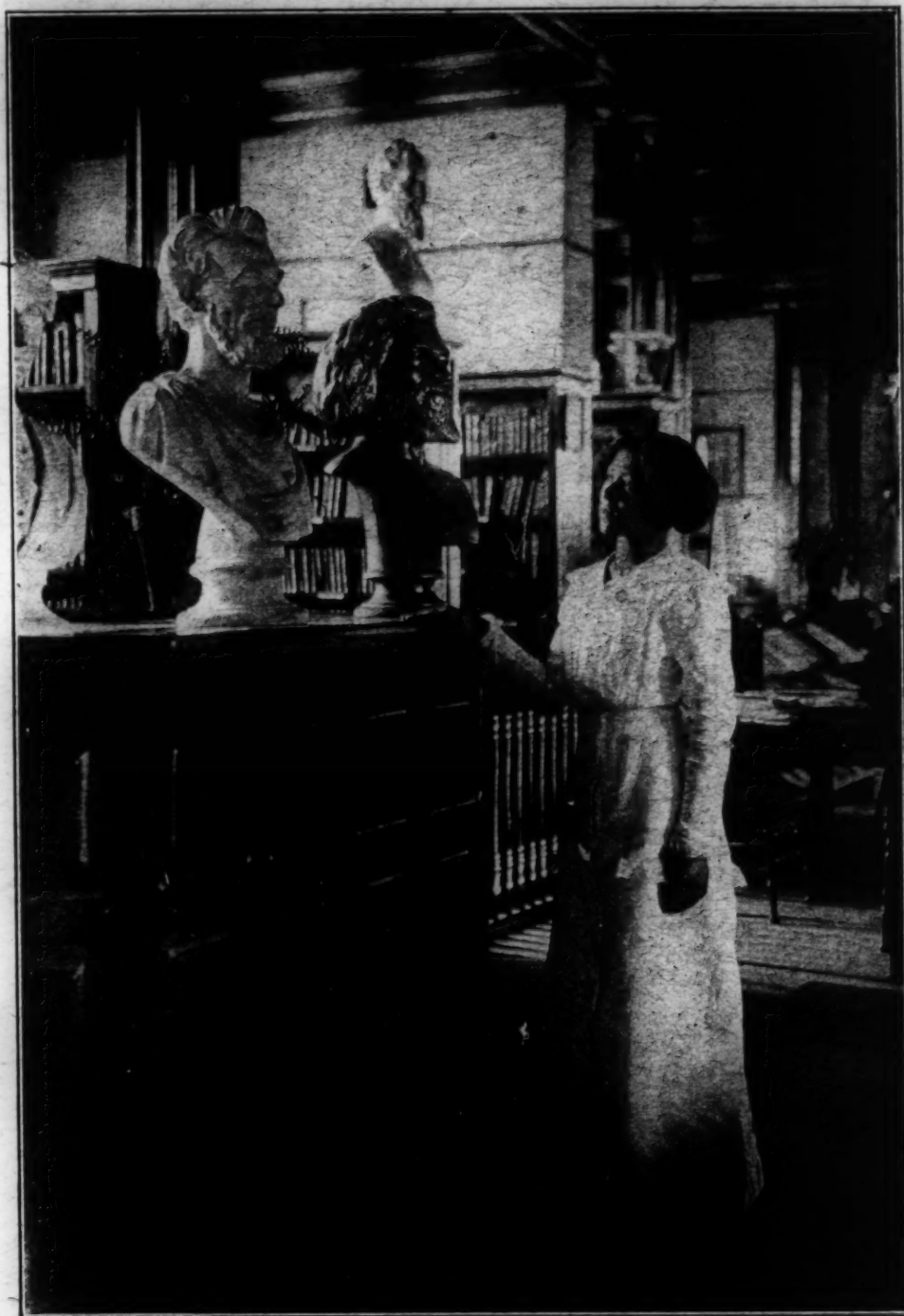
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, OCTOBER 23, 1915

No. 20

*The picture below is republished by request of a man who is deeply
interested in young colored people*

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THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers

VOL. 2, No. 20

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., OCTOBER 23, 1915.

5 Cents Per Copy. \$1.00 Per Year

THE NEGRO FARMER

Published Every Other Week, in The Negro Farmer Building, Greenwood, by THE NEGRO FARMER PUBLISHING CO.

ISAAC FISHER....Editor and Business Mgr.

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In case of removal, be sure to notify us. If you fail to receive the paper regularly after subscribing for it, or if any error is noticed, subscribers will greatly help the paper by notifying us.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915

MEMBER
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ASSOCIATION

The Editor's Page

ENVYING THE OTHER MAN

Tramping across the cotton fields of a little community, in the State of Louisiana, to the country school house in which my early training was received, I often was passed by the children of the landlord from whom my father rented his farm. They were usually mounted on beautiful bay horses and they seemed supremely content. Often, in the afternoon, I would pass great bundles containing the remnants of their noon-day lunch, which they had

thrown away. I could see that it was food that never appeared on the table to which I sat down to eat, being of a better grade.

As I would gaze upon these remnants, I would think of my simple tin bucket in which there were usually the corn bread which I hated and the vegetables which my very soul abhorred, and the fat meat which I never ate all but caused nausea.

A Mistake

I was but a child, then, and, so, thought that my lot was hard indeed and that the children who rode by me and their parents were supremely blest and happy. As I look back across those years from manhood's estate, I know that all the hardships did not walk with me and that even children on horses knew their sorrows as well as I. Only a few years ago, I went back to that same place—to the spot where my old tired slave parents sleep their last sleep, "secure from care and sorrow." The old estate had passed from parents to the white heirs who used to pass me on the horses, but the heirs had not been able to hold it and they had dispersed and poverty had come to most of them. I felt sad, for many a day I had heard my father speak of the great kindnesses which the father of those children had shown to him; but I could not fail to be impressed with the thought that each soul has its own cares and burdens and that very few people need to envy anyone unless it be the man of the good conscience.

Who Sit In The Seat of The Mighty

Who would not be the President of the United States? And yet, within the broad expanse of Columbia's shores there has not been a lonelier man than the one who has been directing the affairs of State for us.

That the President is soon to have a companion for his lonelier hours is but another evidence of the goodness of God Who wills that all the days shall be dark for no man.

Who would not be queen of Britain's vast empire and her far-flung realms of dominion? And, yet, I can throw a stone and strike a house owned by an humble Negro and presided over by a woman from the simple walks of life who is far happier than England's royal queen.

The Men of Fame

Readers of the newspapers, twenty years ago will remember the time when the late Mark Hanna was at the height of his fame and power. But one day a cartoonist decided to picture him as the cruel representative of wealth; and, so, Mr. Hanna was shown wearing a suit of clothes made of dollars while his feet were placed upon the necks of the poor whose eyes bulged out of their sockets. Again and again that picture was printed until the American public came to regard Mr. Hanna as being almost inhuman. (By the way, it ought to be made a felony under Federal statute to so crucify a fellow citizen.)

How the man suffered we did not know until a friend told it after his death; indeed, Mr. Hanna was crucified so cruelly that we did not dream he had a heart until we learned of his kindness and assistance to the gentle McKinley, as the bullet-stricken President lay dying while the nation's tears fell fast.

And yet, men envied Mr. Hanna his power and fame.

In a similar way, other men much in the public eye have to suffer day by day, often praying for some place where they may hide from the shafts of calumny, slander and abuse which are ever directed toward those whose names are written on fame's roll.

Successful Souls

That man who has succeeded, who has climbed high in any given field of endeavor, is often the most miserable. Envy often turns friends into foes and a man's success many times brings him more pains than joys. His every word is criticized; unless he is a strong character he may not be himself but must act as the public wishes him to; his family comes in for general inspection and criticism; and often the successful soul is wishing that it might have remained a little more obscure and unknown; and, thus, have escaped the penalties of success.

All Pay The Price

All people have their problems, their sorrows, their regrets, their disappointments, their drawbacks. If your troubles seem greater than those of others, it is because you do not know what is in their hearts. All of us pay the price for living. The man who passed you a moment ago has his secret pain, just as you have. Don't envy him. Take up your cross and follow the Lord Who said, so long ago, "My grace is sufficient for thee." You were not singled out to bear pain, to endure hardships, to have heartaches, to endure injustices, to suffer disappointments, to miss most of your desires. No, no. These come to all of us, rich and poor, white and black. You have your share and I have mine. Take your medicine like a man and don't worry too much. We are all with you and suffer just as much as you.

—ISAAC FISHER.

A NOTABLE PUBLICATION AND A NOTED MAN

The Negro Farmer, edited by Isaac Fisher, and published at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, is a most welcome visitor to our exchange table. It contains valuable information stated in such a way as to be of greatest service to Negro farmers. One attractive feature is the pictures which appear on the front page. Every picture is a photograph from life and it preaches a sermon much more pointed-

ly than mere words could do. For instance, on the front page of the issue September 11 is a picture of a one-room, ramshackle log cabin with the indubitable stick and mud chimney leaning drunkenly against one end. In the front yard, if such it may be called, stand three men, three women, two children and two dogs, all apparently occupants of this one room. Below the picture the editor asks these pertinent questions:

"What good things can a man teach his children in a house like this?"

"What proof of love can he give his wife to outweigh his lack of love which is shown by having her live in a house like this?"

"What excuse can he give his community for being willing to live in a hut like this?"

"If you live near such a place, ask the man of the house these questions."

Quite the most important feature of the whole publication, however, is the signed editorials from the pen of its gifted editor, Isaac Fisher. Mr. Fisher is a writer of national reputation, having won several prizes in essay contests. The beauty and simplicity of his style make his editorials delightful reading, and the breadth of view displayed in his articles shows him to be well informed on any subject about which he undertakes to write. He does not by any means confine himself to subjects of an agricultural nature. The school, the home, health, sanitation, economy, morality, men and things—all of these pass in careful review before him, receiving from him the master touch which makes them messages of living fire. Mr. Fisher has been teacher, lecturer, and essayist, but in no capacity has his great ability shown to better advantage, nor his powers been used in greater service to the race than as editor of the Negro Farmer.—The Freedman's Friend, Cambria, Va.

A NEGRO FARMER PICTURE THAT GAVE A NEW HOUSE TO A WOMAN

Seguin, Texas, Aug. 15, 1915.

Mr. Isaac Fisher, Tuskegee, Ala.:

Dear Sir—This comes to remind you of our continued interest in your paper in general and the helpfulness and inspiration of your editorials.

I am clipping and saving both the editorials and front page pictures. I said saving, but I am not, for when a visitor comes, I run and show both,

and they "borrow" both, for *I will not give them away.*

Prof. N. Dudley, the very efficient principal of the only Rural High School for Negroes in Texas, drawing money especially appropriated by the Legislature spent the day with me and I thought he was entitled to a loan; and here comes an old "hayseed" worth about \$10,000, wanting to borrow my pictures "to inspire (listen) the white people to subscribe to a night school for Negroes." I loaned them with fear and trembling for his "cause"—but he is inspired and now after all my clippings, I have the floor covered over with books hunting enough of one Negro Farmer to find your address. I happened to find the last issue tucked safely away among the clothes in a drawer that no one frequents but myself.

Having your address, I am sending you \$1.00 for the paper to be sent to Mr. John Franklin, Seguin, Texas, and if you have a sample copy, send it to Prof. N. Dudley, Seguin, Texas.

Now please do not stop those pictures of farm life—I might never have had a beautiful home had it not been for the picture of the two houses compared in one issue of The Negro Farmer, one a cabin and the other a nice cottage owned by a white man, yet the owner of the cabin owned the most land. *Now I have all hopes of a modern building by "Hubby" seeing that picture.*

We enjoy and want the "Drawing Room" pictures also, just as much, for our boy's sake, he's in college, you know. * * *

Now this is not flattery.. If you knew me personally you would know that I simply like to give credit where it is due.

May you live long to encourage this race by your pen and rich thoughts, for surely God has given them to you to pass along.

Respectfully,
(MRS.) WILLIA WILLIAMS.

WANT ITS GOODNESS CONTINUED

Auburn, Alabama, Sept. 20, 1915.
The Negro Farmer:

Please find herewith enclosed one dollar for a renewal of my subscription to The Negro Farmer, which I value and appreciate so very highly. I enjoy reading the whole paper and hope for a continuance of its goodness.

Yours truly,

E. RENFRO.

BEST FARM PAPER IN THE
WORLD

Grady, Ala., Oct. 13, 1915.

Editor,

National Negro Farmer,
Tuskegee, Ala.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a money order to pay for the paper six months. I am well pleased with the paper. I think it the best in the world for Negro farmers, and know that it is the best I ever read.

Very truly yours,
Jacob D. Wright.

PLEASED FARMERS

The editorials appearing in The Negro Farmer have seemed to be so generally satisfying that they have overshadowed the usual interest which is had in the purely farming matter found in agricultural papers. This has not meant that the subscribers have not appreciated the farming matter, but, rather, it has proven that when you appeal to any person, either as farmer, carpenter, teacher or dress-maker, you must not forget that he is, first of all, a man or woman, and is interested in all that touches the great heart of humanity.

And so we have spoken to the people's farms and have also carried a message to their hearts, knowing that the world needs more cheer than it does advice. The Negro Farmer gives about seven and one-half pages of farming matter and one and one-half pages of editorial matter in which we purposely forget that people are farmers. We have numbers of letters expressing the value of the farming matter in the paper. The letters below are representative of that class:

Clio, Alabama, September 20, 1915.
The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama:

I have been reading your paper for one year and find it to be a great farmer's guide, and I am so well pleased with its directions that it points out to me that I cannot afford to miss its instruction. So find enclosed money order for one dollar to pay for same.

C. A. DUBOSE,

R. F. D. 2, Box 3.

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

From Mr. Bartow E. Powell, wealthy farmer, cotton buyer and merchant, of Newton, Georgia, comes—October 5—the following tribute:

"I think the Negro Farmer the best paper of its kind published, a long-felt want and in a class by itself."

CANNOT DO WITHOUT THE
NEGRO FARMER

P. O. Box 24, Ariton, Ala.

Mr. Isaac Fisher, Tuskegee Institute,
Ala.:

Dear Sir—My time is out for the first six months for the Negro Farmer paper. I love the paper, and I cannot do without it. I shall now send in my subscription for the next six months. Please find enclosed 50 cents for the next six months. I shall say that your paper has come to me regularly on time.

Yours truly,

JOHN WARREN.

SINGLE-STALK COTTON

Advantages, Under Certain Conditions, of New
Method of Culture in Increased Earliness and Greater Yields

Single-stalk cotton culture has proved more satisfactory than other systems of culture in various sections of the cotton belt and under certain conditions because it has been found that it promotes earliness and increases the acre yield. In regions which have short seasons or are infested with the boll weevil increased earliness is a factor of special importance.

Two principles are involved in single-stalk cotton culture, namely, late thinning and short spaces between the plants in the row. The late thinning suppresses the vegetative branches and restricts the size of the plants so that they can be left from 6 to 12 inches apart without injurious crowding. This enables the row space to be utilized more efficiently, and higher yields in consequence are obtained than from the common system of wide spacing.

The increased earliness of single-stalk culture is due to the fact that large, luxuriant plants are later in setting and maturing the crop than plants of more restricted growth. In the region of San Antonio, Tex., drought and the ravages of the boll weevil so shorten the season that ordinarily a cotton crop must be set in about one month. Under such circumstances single-stalk culture possesses advantages that can not be overlooked.

In Department Bulletin No. 279, the results of recent experiments conducted by the department at San Antonio in single-stalk cotton culture are set forth in some detail. The single-stalk and wide-spaced systems of culture were compared in alternate single rows, in alternate blocks of four rows each, and again in alternating rows 3, 4, 5 and 6 feet apart. The plants were thinned early, late, and very late to various distances apart. The results of these experiments showed that while there were fewer bolls on the single-stalk plants, the difference was more than made good by the greater number of plants in the single-stalk rows.

The single-stalk rows set from 47 to 149 per cent more bolls than adjoining wide-spaced rows, and differences in yield were in about the same proportion. In alternate-row plantings the single-stalk rows yielded from 63 to 227 per cent (average 121.5 per cent) more seed cotton than the wide spaced rows, while in alternate blocks of four rows the yields favored the single-stalk culture by from 15 to 119 per cent (average 56.1 per cent.) An

examination of the fiber in the field showed no perceptible difference in the quality of the lint.—Weekly News Letter, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

TO DRESS A RAZOR STROP

To put a razor's edge in condition to cut easily and smoothly remove all dirt and coarse grit from both the sharpening and the finishing sides of the strop and then dress as follows: On the sharpening surface spread a light coat of superfine flour of emery and on the finishing surface apply some rouge (ferric oxide.) The commercial grades of these materials as purchased at the drug stores are not sufficiently fine and uniform to be used without preparation. Any coarse grit ruins the edge of the razor while the uniform, fine grit produces the tiny, keen cutting teeth.

Upon a sheet of smooth paper spread a quantity of the emery flour or the rouge from which it is desired to secure the finest particles. Shake it well around over the paper and then tip the sheet so that the material slides off. A fine dust will then be seen clinging to the surface of the paper. This dust may then be transferred with the finger tip to the surface of the strop and worked into the leather. The occasional application of "3 in 1" oil to the finishing side of the strop will prevent glazing and assist in the production of a keen edge.—L. S. Foltz, Colorado Agricultural College.

THE JOY KILLER

Hokus.—"I never knew such a wet blanket as Flubdub."

Pokus.—"That's right. If that fellow should jump from the frying pan into the fire he would put the fire out."—Better Farming.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE
NEGRO FARMER, REQUIRED BY
THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

FOR OCTOBER 1, 1915

Published Bi-Weekly at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Editor and Business Manager, Isaac Fisher, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Owners: (If a corporation give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.) A corporation: Booker T. Washington, Emmett J. Scott, Charles H. Gibson, Warren Logan, Robert R. Taylor, G. R. Bridgeforth, all of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; J. B. Bell, 2121 German St., Houston, Texas; George W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; G. W. Franklin, Jr., 721 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities.

There are none.

(Signed)

ISAAC FISHER,

Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this First day of October, 1915.

WARREN LOGAN, Notary Public.

My commission expires in 1916.

(Seal.)

HOGS FOR HOME BUTCHERING

Select and Begin to Feed Now and Kill Late in December

Crisp, frosty mornings warn us that hog-killing time is coming. The farmer is entitled to the best pork that can be produced. It is better not to wait until the animals are fat, but to select a few at once and feed them especially for home butchering. They should have some muscle-building material in addition to the corn, so as to get a proper mixture of lean and fat meat. Oil meal, shorts, and tankage are very good to add to corn, and wheat may well form part of the feed, especially this year when there is so much field-damaged grain on hand.

Select hogs that combine as many as possible of the good points of bacon and lard breeds so that there will be reasonably good sides as well as hams and shoulders when the carcasses are cut up. Keep the animals selected growing rapidly but do not let them get too fat, in order to get the most desirable hams and bacon cuts, even though this method does not bring as much lard.

One or two hogs may be killed whenever meat is wanted for immediate use but the main supply for the year should not be killed until late in December. Before that time there is too much danger from the warm weather which causes so much loss of meat every year. Watch the weather forecast and make special provision if you know a warm spell is coming.

Kill more hogs than you need for own use so that you will have some country-cured meat to sell. Many people will buy it in preference to anything else, especially if you establish a reputation in this line. If you live in Missouri, be sure to exhibit at the Ham and Bacon Show at Columbia, Farmers' Week. —P. F. Trowbridge, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Cool the cream the minute it is separated from the milk. A simple way of cooling is to place the cream can in good cold water. A chunk of ice will help.—Better Farming.

Do You Need a Permanent Income?



If we send you this outfit would you show it to your friends and neighbors and become our agent in your locality? Could you use \$5.00 a day for a little spare time? If so, write us, saying what locality you wish to work in, enclosing money order for \$2.50 to pay part cost of samples from which you are to take orders. This outfit consists of extracts, talcum powder, perfumes, hair dressing, high brown powder, soap, etc., which sells at retail for \$4.00. It is not our idea to sell outfits as we want permanent agents that can work up a steady business. You sell direct from factory to consumer, thus giving good values. After you get samples you make half of what the goods sell for. You are not taking any chances, as the outfit sells for nearly twice what you send; and if you decide not to be our agent after getting samples, return them and we will return your money. Send to-day, reserving your locality.

BREWSTER SUPPLY CO., Nashville, Tenn.

NOTE: We can safely recommend The Brewster Supply Co. as being a thoroughly reliable and responsible firm. —Editor.

WINNERS FROM THE SOIL

Colored Heroes of the Farm

MR. J. E. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS

TOLD IN THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE

Mr. President and Delegates: I am glad to greet such a large body of representative business men, and to talk to you upon the subject of "Farming." I am a farmer myself and I find farming to be both profitable and healthful. For many reasons the farm is the best place in the world for the people of my race to live; in the first place, you are not crowded together as you find so many of our folks in city alleys and tenement houses, which I believe is the reason for so much sickness in the city; out in the country we have plenty of fresh air, plenty of pure water, plenty of room for exercise, and plenty of pure food, and Mother Nature works for us and increases our profits even while we sleep.

In the next place, it is more economical to live in the country; we don't have to dress so fine and keep up with society; we are not so heavily burdened with this monthly rent proposition, we can burn wood and save on our fuel bill and many other incidental expenses of the household that eat up the earnings of the people of the towns and cities. * * * * Why, I was at Oklahoma City two years ago, at a fair exhibit over there, and I met a man who had succeeded in making a splendid living on only ten (10) acres of land; he raised and sold on those ten acres of land Nine Thousand (\$9,000) Dollars' worth of produce and live stock in one year; he was in the trucking and gardening business. I have seen men raise from \$300 to \$500 worth of stuff in one year on small tracts of land containing only one or two acres. Not long ago I read in an Agricultural Bulletin of a Negro in Missouri who sold one-half acre of land for One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars after it had been irrigated and put under cultivation. * * * * It is true I own and control several thousand acres of land.

Now, getting to the subject which has been assigned to me: "Controlling 5,000 Acres of Land," I don't consider that I have done anything great. It is no trouble in the world for any indus-

trious Negro with good common horse sense and a little money, to come to Oklahoma and do just as well as I have done. There is no man in this audience who was raised poorer than I. I will soon be fifty-five (55) years old; I was born of a poor slave mother and without the education that many of you have been blessed with. Although my mother was uneducated, she taught me a few very valuable lessons that you can't always learn in school; among those few things, she taught me to be honest, to be industrious, to be truthful and she always said to me: "If you ever get in jail for stealing, I never want to see your face again." Those sterling lessons have stayed with me and following her teaching I have worked and accumulated and prospered. I have done it in the farming of land. Now I want to tell you that the only way to get a home or a farm, is by saving and denying yourself. Each year I increase my acreage in what I believe will be the best paying crops. I want to say that I began in a very small way at first with only about twenty (20) acres of land and gradually increased until I now work and control near on to five thousand (5,000) acres. If I had had the education and opportunity that some of you gentlemen have, I would have been able to own and control a larger tract of land than I do today. Every Negro man, woman, and child in this country should own and hold enough land upon which to make an independent living. (Applause.) Buy a small farm at first and go to work and build it up and improve it. That is what I did. Don't go and buy a great big farm and shoulder a great big mortgage, for you may fall down in the payments, and the big interest on the debt will eat you up before you have a chance to improve or pay for the property; in fact, if you try to get a great big farm at first, your property will soon be somebody else's property. (Laughter and applause.) Don't try to buy land that you can't pay for.

Dr. Booker T. Washington (interrupting the speaker): "You have two minutes left; tell us where do you live; where are you farming?"

FARMERS' DICTIONARY

The "Big Words" and Events Explained

INFORMATION CONCERNING OUR ARMY

Now that the Secretary of War has offered his plans to increase the size of the United States Army and to better prepare it for war our readers will want to learn a little about the army. The Chief of Staff of our army, Major General Leonard Wood, has prepared the following information:

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Commander in Chief
WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT
Secretary of War
LINDLEY M. GARRISON

Act of April 22, 1898. 30 Stat. L., 361

"All able-bodied male citizens of the United States and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens * * * between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are hereby declared to constitute the national forces, and with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States."

"The organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the Army of the United States and of the

Mr. J. E. Thompson: "I'm farming at Clearview, Oklahoma, the land I work is not all together; it is located all around Clearview—all over the county."

Dr. Booker T. Washington: "How many acres do you own, and how many acres do you control?"

Mr. J. E. Thompson, Clearview, Oklahoma: I own eighteen hundred (1,800) acres of land myself, and a control, in various tracts, something over four thousand (4,000) acres. (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. Booker T. Washington: And how much did you start with?

Mr. J. E. Thompson, Clearview, Oklahoma: The first land I bought was a tract of about twenty (20) acres. I bought small at first and gradually added more as experience taught me how to take care of a bigger place.

militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States."

"The Regular Army is the permanent military establishment which is maintained both in peace and war, according to law."

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

The Regular Army now has an authorized strength of approximately 84,000 men and 4,746 officers. This should not be confused with the fighting strength, which is necessarily much less, as will be shown later. Neither should it be assumed that this is the actual strength, for nearly all organizations have more or less vacancies at all times.

The primary classification of the Army is as follows:

1. The mobile army, or that which should be capable of moving any place on land for attack or defense, and should be organized into properly proportioned, well-trained, and cohesive brigades and divisions.
2. The Coast Artillery, which mans the guns of our coast defenses.

THE MOBILE ARMY

The great bulk of such an army is infantry. Those are the men whose means of transportation are their own feet, and who carry their own weapons, ammunition, shelter, and food, and who, on the march and in combat, bear the heaviest burdens and losses. Beginning with the higher units, the Infantry is organized into *brigades* of three regiments each. The *brigade* is commanded by a brigadier general. The *regiment*, commanded by a colonel, is made up of three *battalions*. Each *battalion*, under command of a major, consists of four *companies*. The *company* is the command of a captain, who is assisted by two lieutenants; it is the smallest administrative unit, but for purposes of training and combat is divided into *platoons* and *squads* under the lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals. As a part of each regiment there is a band, a machine gun platoon having two automatic guns, and some mounted scouts.

Intimately associated with the Infantry as a fighting arm is the FIELD

ARTILLERY. This arm has as a weapon the large-caliber, long-range guns, so essential as a support to the Infantry in combat. The largest unit we have at present is the *regiment*, commanded by a colonel. The *regiment* consists of two *battalions*, each under a major. The *battalion* is made up of three *batteries*, each being commanded by a captain, who is assisted by four lieutenants. Each *battery* has four guns and twelve caissons.

We have artillery of different kinds, according to the nature of the work expected of it. In the *horse artillery* the members of the *battery* are mounted in order that they may accompany cavalry. In the *mountain artillery* the guns are of a type that may be dismounted and, with the ammunition, carried on pack mules.

The other important element of our fighting team is the CAVALRY. In this branch the weapons and organization are much the same as in the Infantry, but the men are mounted. In the Cavalry the three subdivisions of the *regiment* are known as *squadrons*, and instead of *companies* we have *troops*.

In addition to the three arms already mentioned many other auxiliary troops are necessary to make a complete fighting force, but their numbers are very much less than the three arms mentioned. The ENGINEERS must make and repair roads and bridges, construct and demolish fortifications, and perform other important work. Our present force of these troops is three *battalions* of four *companies* each. The SIGNAL CORPS operates all the means of signaling and communication from the flag to the aeroplane. The highest unit at present is the *company*, which is organized and equipped according to the duties expected of it. The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT are known as sanitary troops, and may either be assigned to special units, as *regiments*, etc., or be formed into *ambulance companies* or *field hospitals*. The QUARTERMASTER CORPS furnishes the transportation, rations, and shelter, and has charge of the payment of troops. The men of the corps are clerks, bakers, teamsters, etc. There are also other staff departments, consisting of officers only, who have charge of various matters pertaining to the administration. All of these have duties to perform in connection with other parts of our forces, as well as with the mobile army.

THE COAST ARTILLERY

This branch has charge of our sea-coast defenses, and about all of their available time is taken up in training them in their highly technical duties. They are in addition armed as infantry, and some attempt is made to give them a little infantry training, but they are intended, primarily, for coast defense and cannot properly be considered a part of our mobile army.

The Coast Artillery is organized into companies, of which we have 170, with an authorized strength of 104 men each, the total authorized strength of this arm being 18,931.

Medical men freely recommend buttermilk for indigestion and stomach troubles. It is said to be peculiarly suitable for persons with gout and rheumatism.—Better Farming.

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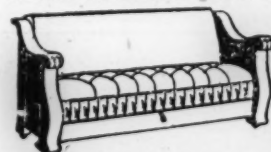
It makes no difference what your task or occupation, whether it leads to money, honors, fame or all them. If you have any success in any line, it will be along lines which your heart follows. We can not say this too often. A man who is happy in his work is a man who is succeeding in all he does.

Try to milk a full stream that causes foam to rise in the pail, without hurting the cow. All the milk that is let down into the teat should be drawn out with each pressure of the hand.—Better Farming.

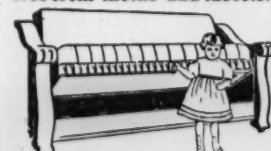
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WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

SAVING STRENGTH

REST AND RELAXATION ARE NECESSARY
FOR HEALTH

One of the first things that many persons need to do is to get rested, then the mountain of work and worry will melt away into a possibility of accomplishment. There are women who would not be caught napping in the daytime and who would be afraid to be found sitting in an easy chair in the forenoon. Still, it may be a clear gain of time to indulge in such resting periods, and the couch and the easy chair should be frequently used.

Oftentimes we spend as much energy in useless effort to get things done when we do not feel like doing them as in the accomplishment of much more when we are fit for it. We are more satisfied with work done in the morning when we are fresh, than we are likely to be with that done later in the day when the spirit lags from want of strength.

It has been noted by housewives that perhaps just before dinner, when the family is expected home, or at any other critical moment in the day's work, a nervous tension is invited which wearies more than does the actual work. One way to get along at such a time is to screw up the nervous energy a little harder and try to go through the ordeal of being the leading spirit in the household and at the same time seeing that the dinner is on the table in good condition and properly served; quite a different way is to relax physically, and by such relaxing throw off nervous tension with the belief that everything will come out all right and that even if there are mistakes they are not serious. During such relaxation is a good time to use the rocking-chair, to close the eyes, relax the jaw, rest the head on the chest, and become possessed with the idea that "all's right with the world."

Repose settles very gracefully upon a housewife. The other members of the family do not always come home with the spirit of helpfulness and cheerfulness, and when a woman finds it necessary to be the pacifier or the encourager it will be a time for her to call upon her reserve power of strength. She therefore needs to store up energy

for the unexpected, because emergencies are always having to be met in the household. If she does not plan for the unusual, the unusual is likely to be the "straw that breaks the camel's back." Remember the Jamaican couplet:

"Doan run too fas' wi' dat load o' limes;
Ef you run too fas', you will run two times."

Rest for a minute.—The wise woman will not fail to take a few minutes for rest several times during even her busiest and most taxing day. Indeed, it is on just such a day that she most needs to practice the beneficial gospel of relaxation. To relax—to let go the nerve, brain, and muscle strain—for even sixty seconds is a positive gain to the entire system. Complete relaxation and thorough rest are most easily obtained by lying down and unreservedly yielding the support of the body to the couch. Thus to spend five or ten minutes in the middle of each day would enable many a worn and weary house-worker to accomplish more, with less fatigue, than is otherwise possible. The foregoing suggestion is so remote from what many an industrious woman considers "her duty to her family" as to seem to her like *theoretical nonsense*. Nevertheless, it is body- and brain-saving, good, common sense. *Duty to one's self* should lead women to take measures for saving health and strength while there still is a fund to draw upon.

Rest periods of fifteen minutes at intervals during the day are much to be desired in the housekeeper's program, and they should be taken before she has become so weary that fifteen minutes do not seem to count. A hard-working professional man was asked how often he rested. He replied, as often as he had fifteen minutes to spare. Women do not rest often enough before they are utterly exhausted. Sometimes it seems easier to continue working than to stop, because the first experiences in resting are most uncomfortable; one dreads the let-down after utter exhaustion. Moreover, young housekeepers full of life and energy are tempted to work beyond their strength without planning for the reserve necessary for later years.

Vacations cost less and are much more to be enjoyed when one is in condition to appreciate them than at other times. No one needs a vacation more than does a housekeeper. Everything is brighter and more encouraging on her return and her family feels the benefit that has come to her from a fresh point of view and a rested spirit. Homemakers probably find it more difficult than do many others to leave their work even for a day or two, and when it is suggested that they have a change for two weeks, are appalled at the thought of leaving their home duties.

The daily vacation.—It is very restful to sit for ten minutes visiting with some one, or even with folded hands, if one's leisure is not enforced. But as soon as one becomes aware that the dinner may be late because of trouble with the kitchen fire or because of some interruption, every delay becomes wearisome. It is not always possible in a household to have helpers do things on time and accomplish results successfully, and the average woman is worried by waiting for others to gain results or to travel as fast as she wants to. Worrying over such conditions is a difficult habit to overcome; yet it causes much waste energy. The satisfaction of doing all that is possible is really the only necessary requirement, and if one can drop the worry over work not accomplished, much is gained in poise.—*Cornell Reading Course.*

THE TICK'S TOLL AND THE SIMPLE REMEDY

The eradication of the tick is essential to the development of a sound agricultural system in the South. Live stock is essential to such a system. With the tick out of the way, the South can produce cattle free from many of the handicaps of other sections. Land is still cheap and much of it is making no money for anyone. The pasture season is long, feed can be produced at minimum cost, and only inexpensive shelter is required.

The tick, however, sucks from every animal on which it lives blood that could be sold for meat or which would go to make milk.

The tick irritates cattle, gives them Texas fever, and keeps them from turning grass and feed into flesh and milk.

The tick, therefore, is getting a large proportion of every pound of cattle feed used in the tick region.

The tick, by compelling the enforcement of costly and annoying quarantines, adds to the cost of getting cattle to outside markets. Ticky cattle are worth less at home and bring less in the quarantine pens at the packing houses than free cattle. Ticky cattle cannot be trans-shipped and must go for immediate slaughter. Free cattle can be trans-shipped

to markets where prices are higher or can be sold as feeders. Ticky cattle bring only what the local packing house cares to offer. The difference in price between ticky and free cattle runs from one-half to one cent a pound, or \$5 to \$10 a head.

The tick kills imported pure-bred stock and thus makes it hard for the South to raise any but scrub cattle. The banks will not lend money on cattle in the ticky country, although they are glad to help farmers in tick-free counties to buy pure-bred animals and develop the dairying and cattle-raising industries. The tick, by making it unprofitable to raise cattle on cropped farms, cuts down the manure supply and reduces the fertility of land and production per acre.

The tick, by keeping down farm profits, keeps down the value of farm land. The tick is an enemy of the farmer, the merchant, the banker, and the people of the South.

There is no need to support the costly tick. One-third of the tick-infested districts of the South have proved that it is easy to get rid of the tick forever and to build up a great and profitable cattle industry. All that is needed is for the people, the county, the State, and the United States Department of Agriculture to get together and dip cattle.

Dipping cattle in an arsenical bath will kill the ticks and enable the animal to give more milk or to put on flesh and bring a better price in the meat markets.

Less than 50 cents a head covers the entire cost of erecting dipping vats in the counties, supplying arsenical baths for all cattle and paying the dipping inspectors. The individual owner's share of this 50 cents will be very small. The immediate profit to owners, it is conservatively estimated, will be from \$4.50 to \$9.50 a head.

When the tick has been dipped out, the farmers can combine to import pure-bred bulls, which, with native cows, will produce better stock and increase the yield of beef or milk and butter fat.

With the tick out, sound farm management, that uses idle pasture lands and waste products, keeps up fertility, and permits all-year profitable use of labor, becomes possible. Forty acres with cattle free from ticks will produce as much as 60 acres where cattle are kept out by the tick.

The arsenical bath puts into the pockets of the farmers the heavy cost of the tick's incessant meal. It cost the South \$50,000,000 a year to board the tick.

Every county, as soon as it has dipped its cattle, is in line to develop dairying and meat raising and take its share of the \$50,000,000 increased revenue possible in the tick-free South.

You can free your county from the pest in one year. Do it this year. A letter or postal card addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will promptly bring full information.

WEANING THE FOAL

If the foal has been properly cared for during the summer months, being fed a little grain in addition to the roughage and dam's milk, weaning time will be merely a matter of separation.

The time of weaning will vary with conditions, but the best rule is to allow it five to seven months as the work if the mare varies

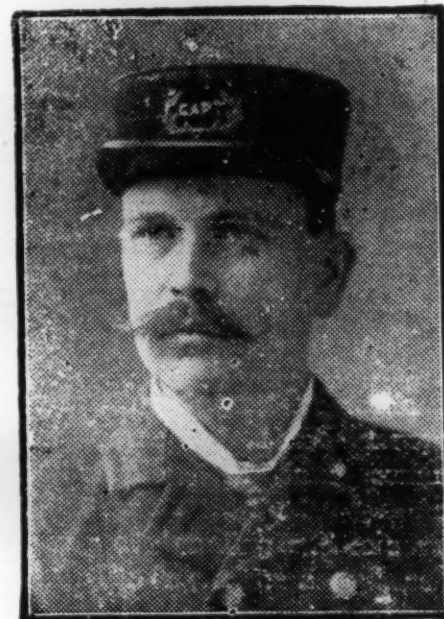
from heavy to light, but if possible don't wean the foal before four months.

The important stage of the youngster's life is now at hand. Separation from the dam must be complete to be satisfactory, and the colt kept in a small lot fenced either with boards or poles. While all colts may not run into the wire, the one that tangles itself in the wire is invariably the most valuable.

The weaning that is most successfully accomplished is the one through which the colt suffers the least set-back in growth. If at weaning time the colt can eat its full allowance of grain, 2 to 3 pounds of oats or 1 and a half pounds of oats and 2 pounds of ground barley mixed together, with plenty of clean alfalfa or timothy hay, it will continue growing and cease to fret for its dam.

Weaning time is the best time to gentle the youngsters. Catch them, handle carefully, halter them and teach them to lead. Also inspect their feet and gentle them in regard to handling the feet. If colts are carefully handled a few times each day for several days, it will greatly simplify the breaking later on.—R. Bentley, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

FIRE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT



CAPT. F. M. HITE
Nashville Fire Department

ROMAN CHEMICAL CO., Nashville, Tenn.:

Dear Sirs: Having taken your medicine with such good results, I wish to inform you what effect it had upon me. Several years ago my physicians treated me for indigestion and liver trouble, and was later told by them that an operation would be necessary. I took all kinds of medicines, with no results. Two weeks ago my condition was such that I was forced to allow the physicians to hold a consultation, at which the consensus of opinion was that an operation would be the only relief for me. My mind was made up to have same performed, and had decided to go to an infirmary, but a friend heard of my intentions and advised me not to go to the expense, trouble and probably loss of life, when a cure could be effected by the use of your Remedy. I took a bottle which swept the greenish mass from my system including a number of genuine gall stones. Thank heaven I took my friend's advice, and am now up and able to perform my duties.

Symptoms in my case were clouded brain, coated tongue, sluggish on rising in the morning, and gas on my stomach, and oftentimes had pains in my side and back.

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CAPT. F. M. HITE,
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right that they should have some of the pleasure. The women go to the farm work with their husbands. Then the husbands should carry them to the stores with them when the money is to be spent.

Brush the flanks and udder of the cow with a stiff brush before milking. Follow with a damp cloth, which will remove many of the dust particles and dampen the others so that they will stick during milking.—Better Farming.

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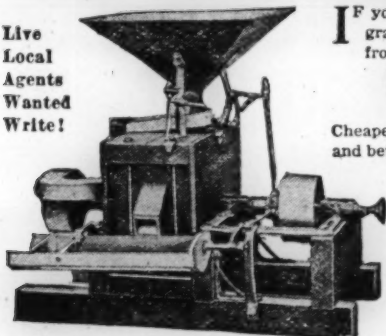
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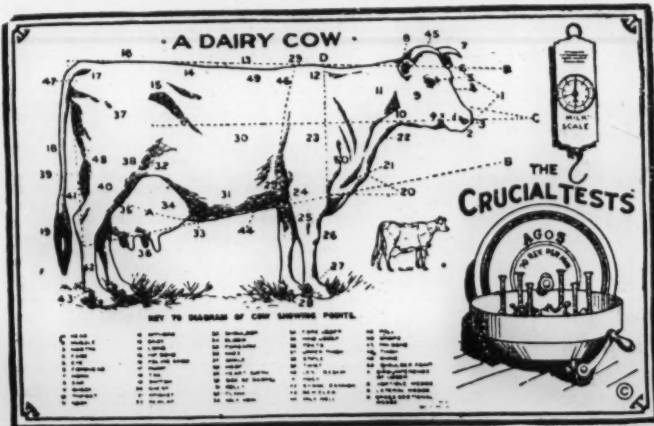
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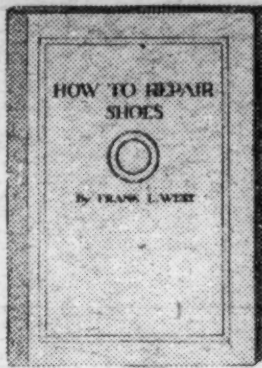
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